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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

DATE MAILED: 04/02/2004

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/898,792

Applicant(s)

BURNHAM, GUY L.

Examiner

Cam Y T Truong

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant has amended claims 1, 9, 14, 20, 30, 35, 42, 44, 46 and 48 in the amendment filed on 3/23/04. Claims 1-50 are pending in this Office Action.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-50 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilz, Sr. et al (or hereinafter "Wilz") (USP 6076733).

As to claim 1, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"providing a readable resource" as accessing Internet-based information resources. Each Internet-based information resource is represented as a readable resource (col. 1, line 47);

"defining a human-readable resource designator that can be used to access information associated with the readable resource" as a user can access other web site by simply clicking on or selecting the highlighted URL. URL is represented as a human-readable resource designator (col. 1, line 67, col. 2, lines 1-5);

"associating, on the readable resource, the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator" as reading bar code symbol that has

been encoded with the complete URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. This information shows that there is an associating among resource, URL and bar code. URL bar code is represented as the computer-readable resource designator (col. 13, lines 60-65),

“defining a computer-readable resource designator that can be used by a computer to automatically access said information” as the bar code symbol reading systems is a laser scanning bar code symbol reader, which is connected to the data-input port of the client computer platform. When used to read a URL-encoded bar code symbol, the URL automatically entered as input the Goto window of the Internet browser program, the particular information resource corresponding to the URL is automatically accessed by the Internet Access System for display on visual display terminal. The above information shows that the URL-encoded bar code symbol is used by the client computer to automatically access information on Internet. The URL-encoded bar code symbol is represented as a computer-readable resource designator (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “the computer-readable resource designator comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource”. However, Wilz teaches automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of

an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Wilz's teaching of automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 2, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "providing one or more Web-accessible resources" as (fig. 6B, abstract).

As to claim 3, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "one or more resources that are not Web-accessible" as sheet or page of a web-site guide (col. 2, lines 55-60).

As to claim 4, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "defining a URL" as (col. 12, lines 25-30).

As to claim 5, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said associating comprises printing the designators on a paper" as (figs. 1C1-1C2, col. 31, lines 35-60).

As to claim 6, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said associating comprises printing the designators on a Web page" as (col. 31, lines 35-60).

As to claim 7, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said associating comprises placing the designators on a media other than printed paper" as (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

As to claim 8, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said defining a computer-readable resource designator comprises defining a designator that is not human-readable for purpose of accessing said information" as the bar code 8 of URL. User cannot read this code. Thus, this bar code is not human-readable (fig. 1B4).

As to claim 9, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"define a human-readable resource designator comprising a URL that can be used to access a Web page" as a user can access other web site by simply clicking

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on or selecting the highlighted URL. URL is represented as a human-readable resource designator (col. 1, line 67, col. 2, lines 1-5);

“and associate the human-readable resource designator with the computer-readable resource designator in a manner such that if the Web page is printed, individual designators appear thereon” as (col. 31, lines 55-60),

“define a computer-readable resource designator associated with and corresponding to the URL that can be used by a computer to automatically access said Web page” as the bar code symbol reading systems is a laser scanning bar code symbol reader, which is connected to the data-input port of the client computer platform. When used to read a URL-encoded bar code symbol, the URL automatically entered as input the Goto window of the Internet browser program, the particular information resource corresponding to the URL is automatically accessed by the Internet Access System for display on visual display terminal. The above information shows that the URL-encoded bar code symbol is used by the client computer to automatically access information on Internet. The URL-encoded bar code symbol is represented as a computer-readable resource designator (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

Wilz does not clearly teach the claimed limitation “wherein the computer-readable resource designator comprises means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource”. However, Wilz teaches automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only

the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Wilz's teaching of automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 10, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations "wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define different designators" as (col. 13, lines 55-67; col. 14, lines 1-10).

As to claim 11, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations "wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define an integrated designator that includes both

a human-readable portion and a computer-readable portion” as (col. 13, lines 55-67; col. 14, lines 1-10).

As to claim 12, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations “wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define said computer-readable resource designator by defining said designator so that it is only readable by a computer to ascertain the URL, and is not readable a human to ascertain the URL” as the bar code 8 of URL. User cannot read this code. Thus, this bar code is not human-readable (fig. 1B4).

As to claim 13, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations “wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define said computer-readable resource designator by defining a plurality of scan lines” as (col. 14, lines 10-15).

As to claim 14, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

“said computer-readable resource designator being displayed on a readable resource and displayed in conjunction with a human-readable resource designator that can be read by a human and used to access said information” as displaying a URL-encoded bar code symbol and URL on a particular web-site or Internet information resource. The URL encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator. URL, which is used to access resource, is represented as a

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human-readable resource designator. A web-site is represented as readable resource (fig. 6B, col. 22, lines 15-35; col. 2, lines 1-5),

“processing the computer-readable resource designator to identify a designator that is associated with a network-accessible resource” as (col. 16, lines 65-67; col. 17, lines 1-5);

“requesting a designated resource” as reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with the complete URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. This information shows that the system has to receive a request bar code symbol before reading the bar code symbol (col. 13, lines 60-65) “and receiving the requested resource” as (col. 13, lines 60-65).

“reading, with a computer, a computer-readable resource designator that can be used by a computer to automatically access information” as the bar code symbol reading systems is a laser scanning bar code symbol reader, which is connected to the data-input port of the client computer platform. When used to read a URL-encoded bar code symbol, the URL automatically entered as input the Goto window of the Internet browser program, the Internet Access System for display on visual display terminal automatically accesses the particular information resource corresponding to the URL. The above information shows that the URL-encoded bar code symbol is used by the client computer to automatically access information on Internet. The URL-encoded bar code symbol is represented as a computer-readable resource designator (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

Wilz does not clearly teach the claimed limitation "said computer-readable resource designator comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource". However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Wilz's teaching of automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 15, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a URL" as (col. 13, lines 60-63).

As to claim 16, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said requesting comprises wirelessly requesting said designated resource" as (col. 15, lines 60-67; col. 16, lines 1-5).

As to claim 17, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "requesting said designated resource over the Internet" as (col. 15, lines 55-67; col. 16, lines 1-25).

As to claim 18, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "reading a computer-readable resource designator that is embodied on a printed piece of paper" as (col. 8, lines 5-15).

As to claim 19, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said reading comprises reading a computer-readable resource designator that is embodied on a printed Web page" as (col. 31, lines 35-60).

As to claim 20, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"a readable resource" as accessing Internet-based information resources. Each Internet-based information resource is represented as a readable resource (col. 1, line 47);

“a human-readable resource designator on the readable resource” as a user can accesses other web site by simply clicking on or selecting the highlighted URL. URL is represented as a human-readable resource designator (col. 1, line 67, col. 2, lines 1-5);

“and a computer-readable resource designator on the readable resource” as (col. 13, lines 60-65),

“said computer-readable resource designator being usable to access information associated with the readable resource” as automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1);

“the computer-readable resource designator being associated with and corresponding to the human-readable resource designator” as (col. 13, lines 60-65),

“the computer-readable resource designator being configured for use by a computer so that a computer can automatically retrieve a resource associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator” as the URL encoded within the bar code symbol is used to specify the

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location of an information storage field represented on a statically-defined HTML encoded information field on a web-page stored on the RTD information server 51 and served to client subsystems by HTTP server 60. The CGI 61 realized aboard RTD server 51 translates the product identification number stored on web-page 59 at URL 58 into a SQL type request the information record stored in RDBMS 55 and converts such retrieved information elements into a HTML-encoded web-page conveniently formatted for display on the display screen of the requesting client system 52, 53 and/or 54. The system displays a resource, which includes URL-encoded bar code and URL. The above information shows that the server computer retrieves automatically the website after receiving clients' requests (col. 27, lines 40-65; col. 22, lines 15-36).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource". However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web

page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1);

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Wilz's teaching of automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claims 21 and 31, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a scannable designator" as (col. 16, lines 62-67).

As to claims 22 and 32, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "plural scan lines" as (col. 14, lines 10-15).

As to claims 23 and 33, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a bar code" as (fig. 6B).

As to claims 24, 34, and 36, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a URL" as (fig. 6B).

As to claims 25 and 37, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation “a printed piece of paper” as (fig. 1C2).

As to claims 26 and 38, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation “a printed Web page” as (col. 31, lines 55-60).

As to claims 27 and 39, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation “a media other than paper” as (col. 22, lines 34-35).

As to claim 28, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation “wherein said computer-readable resource designator and said human-readable resource designator are integrated” as (col. 6, lines 44-46).

As to claim 29, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation “wherein said computer-readable resource designator and said human-readable resource designator are integrated and appear on a common portion of the readable resource” as (col. 6, lines 44-46, fig. 6B).

As to claim 30, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation:

“at least one human-readable resource designator” as (col. 4, lines 45-50);

“and at least one computer-readable resource designator associated with and corresponding to said one human-readable resource designator” as (col. 4, lines 45-50; col. 6, lines 44-46, fig. 6B),

“the computer-readable resource designator being configured for use by a computer so that a computer can automatically retrieve a resource associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator” as the URL encoded within the bar code symbol is used to specify the location of an information storage field represented on a statically-defined HTML encoded information field on a web-page stored on the RTD information server 51 and served to client subsystems by HTTP server 60. The CGI 61 realized aboard RTD server 51 translates the product identification number stored on web-page 59 at URL 58 into a SQL type request the information record stored in RDBMS 55 and converts such retrieved information elements into a HTML-encoded web-page conveniently formatted for display on the display screen of the requesting client system 52, 53 and/or 54. The system displays a resource, which includes URL-encoded bar code and URL. The above information shows that the server computer retrieves automatically the website after receiving clients' requests (col. 27, lines 40-65; col. 22, lines 15-36).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “said at least one computer-readable resource designator comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said resource helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource”. However,

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Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Wilz's teaching of automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 35, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"a human-readable resource designator" as (col. 4, lines 45-50) "and a computer-readable resource designator associated with and corresponding to the human-readable resource designator" as (col. 4, lines 45-50; col. 6, lines 44-46),

“one or more servers configured to receive requests for resources associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator, and return requested resources to one or more computing devices” as (col. 27, lines 38-65);

“and a data store for holding resources that can be requested by one or more computing devices” as (col. 27, lines 55-65);

“the computer-readable resource designator being configured for use by a computer so that a computer can automatically retrieve a resource associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator” as the URL encoded within the bar code symbol is used to specify the location of an information storage field represented on a statically-defined HTML encoded information field on a web-page stored on the RTD information server 51 and served to client subsystems by HTTP server 60. The CGI 61 realized aboard RTD server 51 translates the product identification number stored on web-page 59 at URL 58 into a SQL type request the information record stored in RDBMS 55 and converts such retrieved information elements into a HTML-encoded web-page conveniently formatted for display on the display screen of the requesting client system 52, 53 and/or 54. The system displays a resource, which includes URL-encoded bar code and URL. The above information shows that the server computer retrieves automatically the website after receiving clients' requests (col. 27, lines 40-65; col. 22, lines 15-36).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “said computer-readable resource designator comprising means for preventing said computer-readable resource

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designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on an associated readable resource". However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Wilz's teaching of automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 40, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "one or more computing devices configured to read computer-readable resource designators and request

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resources associated with individual computer-readable resource designators" as (fig. 1 & fig. 1B2).

As to claims 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a standard placement location on the readable resource" as (fig. 4).

As to claims 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"the computer-readable resource designator comprises first encoded data for accessing said information" as bar code symbols for accessing information is represented as first encoded data (col. 1, lines 45-50);

"second encoded data that is uniquely associated with the readable resource but not usable to access said information" as ASCII code, which is unique and can not usable to access data when using a scanner, is represented as a second encoded data (fig. 1B3).

4. Claims 1-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilz, Sr. et al (or hereinafter "Wilz") (USP 6076733) in view of Philyaw et al (or hereinafter "Philyaw") (USP 6688522).

As to claim 1, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"providing a readable resource" as accessing Internet-based information resources. Each Internet-based information resource is represented as a readable resource (col. 1, line 47);

"defining a human-readable resource designator that can be used to access information associated with the readable resource" as a user can access other web site by simply clicking on or selecting the highlighted URL. URL is represented as a human-readable resource designator (col. 1, line 67, col. 2, lines 1-5);

"associating, on the readable resource, the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator" as reading bar code symbol that has been encoded with the complete URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. This information shows that there is an associating among resource, URL and bar code. URL bar code is represented as the computer-readable resource designator (col. 13, lines 60-65),

"defining a computer-readable resource designator that can be used by a computer to automatically access said information" as the bar code symbol reading systems is a laser scanning bar code symbol reader, which is connected to the data-input port of the client computer platform. When used to read a URL-encoded bar code symbol, the URL automatically entered as input the Goto window of the Internet browser program, the particular information resource corresponding to the URL is automatically accessed by the Internet Access System for display on visual display terminal. The above information shows that the URL-encoded bar code symbol is used by the client computer to automatically access information on Internet. The URL-encoded bar code symbol is represented as a computer-readable resource designator (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "the computer-readable resource designator comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource". However, Wilz teaches automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60). Philyaw teaches a unique bar code (fig. 38).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Philyaw's teaching of unique bar code to Wilz's system in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 2, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "providing one or more Web-accessible resources" as (fig. 6B, abstract).

As to claim 3, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "one or more resources that are not Web-accessible" as sheet or page of a web-site guide (col. 2, lines 55-60).

As to claim 4, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "defining a URL" as (col. 12, lines 25-30).

As to claim 5, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said associating comprises printing the designators on a paper" as (figs. 1C1-1C2, col. 31, lines 35-60).

As to claim 6, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said associating comprises printing the designators on a Web page" as (col. 31, lines 35-60).

As to claim 7, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said associating comprises placing the designators on a media other than printed paper" as (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

As to claim 8, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said defining a computer-readable resource designator comprises defining a designator that is not human-readable for purpose of accessing said information" as the bar code 8 of URL. User cannot read this code. Thus, this bar code is not human-readable (fig. 1B4).

As to claim 9, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

“define a human-readable resource designator comprising a URL that can be used to access a Web page” as a user can access other web site by simply clicking on or selecting the highlighted URL. URL is represented as a human-readable resource designator (col. 1, line 67, col. 2, lines 1-5);

“and associate the human-readable resource designator with the computer-readable resource designator in a manner such that if the Web page is printed, individual designators appear thereon” as (col. 31, lines 55-60),

“define a computer-readable resource designator associated with and corresponding to the URL that can be used by a computer to automatically access said Web page” as the bar code symbol reading systems is a laser scanning bar code symbol reader, which is connected to the data-input port of the client computer platform. When used to read a URL-encoded bar code symbol, the URL automatically entered as input the Goto window of the Internet browser program, the particular information resource corresponding to the URL is automatically accessed by the Internet Access System for display on visual display terminal. The above information shows that the URL-encoded bar code symbol is used by the client computer to automatically access information on Internet. The URL-encoded bar code symbol is represented as a computer-readable resource designator (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “wherein the computer-readable resource designator comprises means for confirming that the computer-readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent

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said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource". However, Wilz teaches automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60). Philyaw teaches a unique bar code (fig. 38).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Philyaw's teaching of unique bar code to Wilz's system in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 10, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations "wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define different designators" as (col. 13, lines 55-67; col. 14, lines 1-10).

As to claim 11, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations “wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define an integrated designator that includes both a human-readable portion and a computer-readable portion” as (col. 13, lines 55-67; col. 14, lines 1-10).

As to claim 12, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations “wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define said computer-readable resource designator by defining said designator so that it is only readable by a computer to ascertain the URL, and is not readable a human to ascertain the URL” as the bar code 8 of URL. User cannot read this code. Thus, this bar code is not human-readable (fig. 1B4).

As to claim 13, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations “wherein said instructions cause the one or more processors to define said computer-readable resource designator by defining a plurality of scan lines” as (col. 14, lines 10-15).

As to claim 14, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

“said computer-readable resource designator being displayed on a readable resource and displayed in conjunction with a human-readable resource designator that can be read by a human and used to access said information” as displaying a URL-encoded bar code symbol and URL on a particular web-site or Internet information resource. The URL encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable

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resource designator. URL, which is used to access resource, is represented as a human-readable resource designator. A web-site is represented as readable resource (fig. 6B, col. 22, lines 15-35; col. 2, lines 1-5),

“processing the computer-readable resource designator to identify a designator that is associated with a network-accessible resource” as (col. 16, lines 65-67; col. 17, lines 1-5);

“requesting a designated resource” as reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with the complete URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. This information shows that the system has to receive a request bar code symbol before reading the bar code symbol (col. 13, lines 60-65) “and receiving the requested resource” as (col. 13, lines 60-65).

“reading, with a computer, a computer-readable resource designator that can be used by a computer to automatically access information” as the bar code symbol reading systems is a laser scanning bar code symbol reader, which is connected to the data-input port of the client computer platform. When used to read a URL-encoded bar code symbol, the URL automatically entered as input the Goto window of the Internet browser program, the Internet Access System for display on visual display terminal automatically accesses the particular information resource corresponding to the URL. The above information shows that the URL-encoded bar code symbol is used by the client computer to automatically access information on Internet. The URL-encoded bar code symbol is represented as a computer-readable resource designator (col. 16, lines 62-67; col. 17, lines 1-5).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "said computer-readable resource designator comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource". However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60). Philyaw teaches a unique bar code (fig. 38).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Philyaw's teaching of unique bar code to Wilz's system in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

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As to claim 15, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a URL" as (col. 13, lines 60-63).

As to claim 16, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said requesting comprises wirelessly requesting said designated resource" as (col. 15, lines 60-67; col. 16, lines 1-5).

As to claim 17, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "requesting said designated resource over the Internet" as (col. 15, lines 55-67; col. 16, lines 1-25).

As to claim 18, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "reading a computer-readable resource designator that is embodied on a printed piece of paper" as (col. 8, lines 5-15).

As to claim 19, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said reading comprises reading a computer-readable resource designator that is embodied on a printed Web page" as (col. 31, lines 35-60).

As to claim 20, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"a readable resource" as accessing Internet-based information resources. Each Internet-based information resource is represented as a readable resource (col. 1, line 47);

"a human-readable resource designator on the readable resource" as a user can accesses other web site by simply clicking on or selecting the highlighted URL. URL is represented as a human-readable resource designator (col. 1, line 67, col. 2, lines 1-5);

"and a computer-readable resource designator on the readable resource" as (col. 13, lines 60-65),

"said computer-readable resource designator being usable to access information associated with the readable resource" as automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1);

"the computer-readable resource designator being associated with and corresponding to the human-readable resource designator" as (col. 13, lines 60-65),

"the computer-readable resource designator being configured for use by a computer so that a computer can automatically retrieve a resource associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator" as the URL encoded within the bar code symbol is used to specify the

location of an information storage field represented on a statically-defined HTML encoded information field on a web-page stored on the RTD information server 51 and served to client subsystems by HTTP server 60. The CGI 61 realized aboard RTD server 51 translates the product identification number stored on web-page 59 at URL 58 into a SQL type request the information record stored in RDBMS 55 and converts such retrieved information elements into a HTML-encoded web-page conveniently formatted for display on the display screen of the requesting client system 52, 53 and/or 54. The system displays a resource, which includes URL-encoded bar code and URL. The above information shows that the server computer retrieves automatically the website after receiving clients' requests (col. 27, lines 40-65; col. 22, lines 15-36).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said information helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource". However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web

page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1). Philyaw teaches a unique bar code (fig. 38).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Philyaw's teaching of unique bar code to Wilz's system in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claims 21 and 31, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a scannable designator" as (col. 16, lines 62-67).

As to claims 22 and 32, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "plural scan lines" as (col. 14, lines 10-15).

As to claims 23 and 33, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a bar code" as (fig. 6B).

As to claims 24, 34, and 36, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a URL" as (fig. 6B).

As to claims 25 and 37, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a printed piece of paper" as (fig. 1C2).

As to claims 26 and 38, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a printed Web page" as (col. 31, lines 55-60).

As to claims 27 and 39, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a media other than paper" as (col. 22, lines 34-35).

As to claim 28, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said computer-readable resource designator and said human-readable resource designator are integrated" as (col. 6, lines 44-46).

As to claim 29, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said computer-readable resource designator and said human-readable resource designator are integrated and appear on a common portion of the readable resource" as (col. 6, lines 44-46, fig. 6B).

As to claim 30, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation:

"at least one human-readable resource designator" as (col. 4, lines 45-50);

"and at least one computer-readable resource designator associated with and corresponding to said one human-readable resource designator" as (col. 4, lines 45-50; col. 6, lines 44-46, fig. 6B),

“the computer-readable resource designator being configured for use by a computer so that a computer can automatically retrieve a resource associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator” as the URL encoded within the bar code symbol is used to specify the location of an information storage field represented on a statically-defined HTML encoded information field on a web-page stored on the RTD information server 51 and served to client subsystems by HTTP server 60. The CGI 61 realized aboard RTD server 51 translates the product identification number stored on web-page 59 at URL 58 into a SQL type request the information record stored in RDBMS 55 and converts such retrieved information elements into a HTML-encoded web-page conveniently formatted for display on the display screen of the requesting client system 52, 53 and/or 54. The system displays a resource, which includes URL-encoded bar code and URL. The above information shows that the server computer retrieves automatically the website after receiving clients' requests (col. 27, lines 40-65; col. 22, lines 15-36).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “said at least one computer-readable resource designator comprising means for confirming that the computer readable resource designator can be used to access said resource helping to prevent said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on the readable resource”. However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is

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encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1). Philyaw teaches a unique bar code (fig. 38).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Philyaw's teaching of unique bar code to Wilz's system in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 35, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

"a human-readable resource designator" as (col. 4, lines 45-50) "and a computer-readable resource designator associated with and corresponding to the human-readable resource designator" as (col. 4, lines 45-50; col. 6, lines 44-46),

"one or more servers configured to receive requests for resources associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator, and return requested resources to one or more computing devices" as (col. 27, lines 38-65);

“and a data store for holding resources that can be requested by one or more computing devices” as (col. 27, lines 55-65);

“the computer-readable resource designator being configured for use by a computer so that a computer can automatically retrieve a resource associated with both the human-readable resource designator and the computer-readable resource designator” as the URL encoded within the bar code symbol is used to specify the location of an information storage field represented on a statically-defined HTML encoded information field on a web-page stored on the RTD information server 51 and served to client subsystems by HTTP server 60. The CGI 61 realized aboard RTD server 51 translates the product identification number stored on web-page 59 at URL 58 into a SQL type request the information record stored in RDBMS 55 and converts such retrieved information elements into a HTML-encoded web-page conveniently formatted for display on the display screen of the requesting client system 52, 53 and/or 54. The system displays a resource, which includes URL-encoded bar code and URL. The above information shows that the server computer retrieves automatically the website after receiving clients' requests (col. 27, lines 40-65; col. 22, lines 15-36).

Wilz does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “said computer-readable resource designator comprising means for preventing said computer-readable resource designator from being confused with other computer-readable resource designators that might appear on an associated readable resource”. However, Wilz teaches that automatically reading a bar code symbol that has been encoded with only the Domain Name or underlying IP address and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet

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information resource to be accessed. Since each bar code is encoded with only IP address, which is a unique IP address, and server Path Name portion of the URL of an Internet information resource, thus, the encoded bar code symbol is a unique bar code. The above information indicates that the encoded bar code symbol means for preventing encoded bar code symbol from being confused with other encoded bar code symbols that appear on web page. The encoded bar code symbol is represented as computer-readable resource designator (col. 6, lines 53-60; fig. 1). Philyaw teaches a unique bar code (fig. 38).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Philyaw's teaching of unique bar code to Wilz's system in order to identify a correctly data quickly among various types of data and to access Internet-based information resources by scanning bar code symbols encoded with URL without retrieving incorrect resources.

As to claim 40, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "one or more computing devices configured to read computer-readable resource designators and request resources associated with individual computer-readable resource designators" as (fig. 1 & fig. 1B2).

As to claims 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49, Wilz teaches the claimed limitation "a standard placement location on the readable resource" as (fig. 4).

As to claims 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50, Wilz teaches the claimed limitations:

“the computer-readable resource designator comprises first encoded data for accessing said information” as bar code symbols for accessing information is represented as first encoded data (col. 1, lines 45-50);

“second encoded data that is uniquely associated with the readable resource but not usable to access said information” as ASCII code, which is unique and can not usable to access data when using a scanner, is represented as a second encoded data (fig. 1B3).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Philyaw et al (USP 6098106).

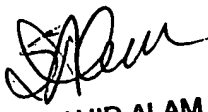
Contact Information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam-Y Truong whose telephone number is (703-605-1169). The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:00AM to 4:00PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (703-305-9790). The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703-305-3900).

Cam-Y Truong

3/30/04


SHAHID ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER